



सत्यमेव जयते

Source Material for a History of the Freedom Movement in India

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT

April - September 1930

Volume XI

October 1930 - December 1941

Volume XII

Edited by. : Dr. K. K. Chaudhari

GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA
MUMBAI

PROLOGUE

I am very glad to bring out the e-Book Edition (CD version) of Source Material for a History of the Freedom Movement. This e-book edition is facsimile reproduction of already published volumes.

So far twelve volumes are published under this series. They contain valuable data regarding India's struggle for freedom. These volumes form an important source for the scholars, historians who are interested in studying different phases and dimensions of the freedom movement. The material is collected from Government's secrete and confidential official records. Thus, these volumes have made available that information which was so far not easily accessible to the scholars.

Considering utility of these volumes, need was felt to preserve this treasure of knowledge. In this age of modernization, information and technology have become key words. To keep pace with the changing need of hour, I have decided to bring out a CD version of these volumes. I am sure, scholars and studious persons across the world will find these CDs immensely beneficial.

This CD contains Volume XI, "Civil Disobedience Movement (April-September 1930)" published in 1990 and Volume XII and "Civil Disobedience Movement (October 1930-December 1941)" published in 1995. Both of these volumes were edited by Dr. K.K.Chaudhari.

I am thankful to the Honourable Minister, Shri. Ashokrao Chavan (Industries and Mines, Cultural Affairs and Protocol), and the Minister of State, Shri. Rana Jagjitsinh Patil (Agriculture, Industries and Cultural Affairs), Shri Bhushan Gagrani, (Secretary, Cultural Affairs) Department, Government of Maharashtra for being a constant source of inspiration.

Place: Mumbai

Dr. Arunchandra S. Pathak

Date: 26th January 2007

Executive Editor and Secretary

FOREWORD

I am glad to publish this volume on the Civil Disobedience Movement in the series "source Material for a History of freedom Movement in India with special reference to Maharashtra. I cherish the belief that the historians of the Freedom Movement, and particularly of the civil disobedience in Bombay City and parts of present Maharashtra, will find this volume highly useful for comprehending the depth and width of the movement. I may be justified in cherishing such a belief because the documents contained in the volume were hitherto unpublished and inaccessible to historians due to official restrictions of secrecy. Even after the closed period for official records was reduced from fifty to thirty years, these documents are still not available to historians either by way of archival material in the Maharashtra Government Archives or direct access to the records of the Police Commissioner of Bombay or Maharashtra's Director General of Police, except under a very special permission of the Government. The hitherto unpublished documents included in this volume are drawn from the hoards of either Bombay's Police Commissioner or the Director General of Police, except for some documents drawn from the National Archives of India, New Delhi and Bombay Native Newspaper Reports.

Before speaking about the documents and the mode of their arrangement, it may be apt to say a few words about the movement itself.

Gandhiji himself spoke of civil disobedience as a holy war, a fight to the finish from which there could be no retreat, and possibly his own 'last chance'. This was in reality not his last chance because he had another one in 1942. Gandhiji's horoscope allegedly predicted that he would die in 1930. But he disbelieved in the prediction. Rather he felt, and very strongly, that if he did not launch a continental movement now, violence might overwhelm public life and he might not be in a position to guide the destiny of India as he wished.¹ He was aware that civil disobedience was a test of his leadership. For the Mahatma civil disobedience was not merely a movement for the realisation of 'Puma Swaiaj' as resolved by the Congress at Lahore (1929). It was for him an attempt at the moral regeneration of society as the foundation of a new political order in India. As a civil disobedience expert, he was authorized by the Congress Working Committee (14-16 February 1930) to start civil disobedience as and when he desired and to the extent he decided. He was to be the sole decision maker on behalf of the Working Committee. He expounded his message of Swaraj through Press interviews and his writing in the *Navajivan* and *Young India*. Gandhiji himself inaugurated the movement at Dandi in Surat district, and the inaugural coincided with the anniversary of the Rowlett Satyagraha (6 April) which had culminated

¹ Gandhiji to Mahadev Desai, 9 and 25 April 1930, *Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi*, Vol. XLIII, pp. 217, 321.

into the Jallianwala Baug massacre. There at Dandi, a coastal village of no importance, Gandhiji picked up a lump of mud and salt as a signal for his breaking the salt laws. This symbolic gesture ignited a movement all over India which shook the imperial power.

Prior to embarking on civil disobedience Gandhiji wrote a letter to Ford Irwin, the Viceroy, as a 'sacred duty peremptory on a civil register (pp 6-10). It was not intended to be a threat or an alarm but a sort of plea and ultimatum to undo the wrong done by the British to India, Gandhiji wrote that the plan through civil disobedience would be to combat such evils as sampled out in the letter, He dispatched the letter; through a Young English friend Reginald Reynolds who believed in the Indian cause and the Gandhian way of non-violence and civil resistance to achieve it.

Civil disobedience was simultaneously inaugurated all over India, but the main ritual for Maharashtra was inaugurated at Juhu-Ville Parle under the stewardship of Jamnalal Bajaj. There was tremendous enthusiasm both among men. and women. Congress leaders such as K. F. Nariman, B. G. Kher, Shankarrao Deo, S. D. Jawadekar, Goculbhai Bhatt, Kishorelal Mashruwala, G. V. Ketkar, Yasudeo Vithal Dastane, Dr. V. N. Athalye, Anant Vasudeo Sahasrabuddhe and hundreds of others were activating the masses for some time past. The Ville Parle camp eventually became the centre for co-ordination of the movement in Maharashtra. Several batches of Congress satyagrahis from almost all districts of Western Maharashtra participated in the salt satyagraha at Ville Parle.

The salt satyagraha was more intense in the Bombay Presidency than any other part of India. The main source of salt supply in this region was sea salt made in the salt works owned or leased out by the Government, the main works being at Dharasana, Chharvada and Wadala. A series of raids on the Wadala salt depot was an important part of salt satyagraha in Bombay The raids at Wadala depot on 16 April, 18 May, 25 May and 1 June 1930 were spectacular. The raid on 1 June was the biggest in which nearly 15,000 volunteers participated under the leadership of Mrs. Lilavati Munshi and Mrs. Harnam Kaur. Kamladevi Chattopadhyaya was arrested in the earlier raid.

The people of Maharashtra won a great moral victory in the first phase of the righteous war by Gandhiji by maintaining perfect peace in the face of grave provocation by Government authorities. Not a day passed in Bombay City without the police indulgence in reckless lathi charges for dispersing satyagrahi volunteers in peaceful formations. However, the arrest of Gandhiji in the depth of midnight in a mysterious manner (4-5 May) under the old and rusty Regulation of 1827 enacted by the East India Company, introduced an element of violence in the movement in some areas. It was a blunder on the part of Government. The immediate reaction to this unjust action was the riots at Sholapur which ushered in the Martial Law in that town. There were harrowing news of the wanton firing on the people in Sholapur. Besides many killed in firing, Mallappa Dhanshetti, Jagannath Jadhav, Shrikisan Sarada

and Kuruban Hussain were sentenced to death, although the Judges differed with regard to the sentence.

Besides the violation of salt regulations, civil disobedience assumed the form of forest satyagraha, picketing of foreign cloth and liquor shops and propagation of swadeshi goods and Khadi. the movement was most intense in Bombay City, Bombay suburban District, coastal areas, Poona City, Sholapur, Nasik, Jalgaon and Satara districts of Western Maharashtra, and Wardha, Nagpur, Amravati and Akola districts of Vidarbha.

Salt satyagrana was launched almost all over Maharashtra simultaneously. At the apex there was the Maharashtra Civil Disobedience Committee with G. V. Ketkar and Shankarrao Deo, its president and secretary, respectively. They inducted hundreds of local leaders and volunteers in every district. The first war council for Western Maharashtra was appointed at Pune on 13 March 1930. Besides Deo and Jawadekar, the other members of the war council were G. V. Ketkar of Pune, Dr. V. V. Athalye of Satara, S. P. Patwardhan of Ratnagiri and V. V. Dastane of Bhusaval. All of them rallied public opinion and encouraged formation of war councils and satyagraha committees in all districts. The activities of the above mentioned committee were directed and executed by many leaders. A few names are mentioned below : Gangadharrao Deshpande, Krishnaji Prabhakar Khadilkar, T. R. Deogirikar, Narhar Vishnu Gadgil, Prof. Dharmanand Kosambi, Gajanan Narayan Kanitkar, Achyutrao Sitaram Patwardhan, Appasaheb Patwardhan, Achyut Balwant Kolhatkar, J. M. Mehta, Lalji Pendse, R. N. Mandlik, L. B. Bhopatkar, Damodar Vishwanath Gokhale, Dattatraya Nathoba Wandrekar Popatlal Shah, Shripad Shankar Navare, Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Prof. R. V. Rabade, Shrinivas Ganesh Sardesai, Vithal Vasudeo Gokhale, Ramkrishnadas Buwa, Waman Pandurang Kabadi, Govindrao Dharmaji Vartak, Hanumant Ramchandra Mahajani, M. R. Gosavi, Vasudeo Govind Kulkarni, Annasaheb Phulambrikar, Kundanmal Sobhachand Firodiya, K. R. Sumant, Dr. Krishnarao Antrolikar, Pandit Shivprasad Sharma, S. M. Joshi, Nana Saheb Gore, Dattatraya Balkrishna Kalelkar, Narayan Sitaram Phadke, Pandurang Sadashiv Sane, V. G. Ketkar (Tilak's son-in-law), H. V. Tulpule, Dr. A. K. Bhagwat, Senapati Bapat, N. C. Kelkar, J. S. Karandikar, Keshavrao Marotrao Jedhe, Annasaheb Shinde, P. K. Shiralkar, G. S. Palsule, D. V. Divekar, Baburao Bhide, S. G. Ranade, Appasaheb Apte, Haribhau M. Joshi, Tarkateertha Laxmanshastri Joshi, Sakhavalkar, Vinoba Bhave, Veer Wamanrao Joshi, Dr. Narayan Bhaskar Khare, Moreshwar Vasudeo Abhyankar, Nilkanth Ramrao Deshmukh, Purushottam Balwant Gole, R. S. Ruikar, Brijalal Biyani, Poonamchand Ranka, Pandit Sunderlal, Pandit Bhagwandin, M. S. Aney, Mrs. Durgabai Joshi, Dr. Balkrishna Shivram Munje, Keshaorao Baliram Hedgewar, Purushottam Yeswant Deshpande, Ramrao Madhavrao Deshmukh, Anasuyabai Kale, Dattatraya Ganesh Kale, Hari Vinayak Pataskar, Dhanji Nana Chaudhari, Deokinandan Narayan, Ziprubuwa, Shankar Motiram Kabra, Sitaram Bhauji Chaudhari, R. D. Bhoge, Appasaheb Ranadive, Anant Vasudeo Sahasrabuddhe, V. B. Karnik, D. B. Kamik, etc.

The coastal districts gave an excellent account during the salt satyagraha. Satyagraha camps were opened at shiroda, Vengurla, Ratnagiri, Malwan, Mithbav and Redi. Gangadnarrao Deshpande and Appasaheb Patwarahan stirred the masses in Ratnagiri district, they were joined by the stalwarts like Deogirikar, Dastane, S. G. Ranade, Sakhavaikai and Mir iihukrulla. in Raigad and Thane districts the battle treat was activated by R. N. Mandlik, ttaribhau Joshi, Janmadas Mehta, Baburao Gokhale and Govindrao Vartak.

Shiroda Salt Satyagraha in Ratnagiri district was a remarkable event, it was a peaceful demonstration of resistance against the repressive Government. There were several aspects or this satyagrana which Gandhiji was highly pleased to know, the largest contingent of satyagrahis came from Bombay, Jalgaon and Satara. the non-violent crusade began under the leadership of Appasaheb Patwardhan, S. D. Jawadekar, Mamasahab Deogirikar, Dr. Athalye, Vinayakrao Bhuskute, Dr. Lagu, Annasaheb Dastane, Sitaram Bhauji Cnaudhari, Dr. Dharmandnd Kosambi, Dr. Bhagwat, Soman and Sahasrabuddhe. The police mercilessly beat the volunteers, even the Red Cross men did not escape police beating.

In Central Provinces and Berar the salt satyagraha was symbolic and not widespread due to absence of salt works. the Berar Pradesh Congress Committee inaugurated the Movement at Dahihanda in Akola district on 12 April 1930. Volunteers prepared salt from a saline well at the village and distributed it for sale throughout the region.

A war council established at Nagpur prepared ground for a mass satyagraha. M. S. Aney joined the war council. Prominent Responsivists like Dr. Munje, Ramrao Deshmukh and Dr. Hedgewar followed Aney. The natural target in C. P. and Berar was forest regulations. Forest satyagraha gathered momentum from June 1930. The Governor, Sir Montagu Butler expressed fear and reported that the situation was out of hand in Nagpur and Jubbulpur.

Leaders like Jamnalal Bajaj, Wamanrao Joshi, Brijalai Biyani, Moreshvar Abhyankar, P. B. Gole, Poonamchand Ranka, Dr. N. B. Khare, Nilkanthrao Deshmukh, Durgabai Joshi, S. T. Dharmadhikari, N. M. Ghatwai, Abbas Tyabji, P. Y. Deshpande, etc. activated public opinion.

Now a few words about the selection of the documents and their arrangement in this Volume. In the very nature of things, the publication of documents pertaining to a history of freedom struggle can be the outcome only of proper selection. There are thousands of documents and Government reports pertaining to this important period in history. But here in this volume only those, which are relevant for a study of the political struggle against the British, have been selected. Even in the selected documents it has seemed desirable, for me as Editor, either to omit certain paragraphs or to select only extracts because of the irrelevance or relevance to the theme of the series. In many cases where the portion of a document is omitted, a line of asterisks has been inserted to indicate where the excisions occur.

In several cases the contents of the documents are briefly indicated in the editorial notes printed in italics. I believe that these notes might enable the reader to understand the context of the documents and the importance of the event in Civil Disobedience Movement. The user of this volume might also find the editorial notes on such topics as "Civil Disobedience: A Crusade", "Genesis of the Movement", "Civil Disobedience in Vidarbha". extremely useful. Indeed such an attempt is being made for the first time in this series.

A great majority of the hitherto unpublished documents included in the present volume are drawn either from the records in the offices of the Commissioner of Police and the Director General of Police or the National Archives of India or the Bombay Native Newspaper Reports of the Government of Bombay. The principal categories of the selected documents are, (i) the Daily Reports of Police Commissioner of Bombay submitted to the Home Secretary of the Government of Bombay, (ii) extracts from the *Bombay Congress Bulletin, Revolt, Vanguard, Bombay Chronicle, Times of India* and other bulletins and newspapers, (iii) Police Abstracts of Intelligence, and (iv) extracts from the native newspaper reports.

While I was initially predisposed towards a topical arrangement of the documents, I came subsequently to a different conclusion. It occurred that topical arrangement had inherent disadvantages. Even a strictly chronological arrangement of all sorts of documents was not thought plausible. Hence the arrangement of documents has been made in four parts as under.

- Part I—Daily Reports of Police Commissioner of Bombay.
- Part II—Bombay Presidency Police Abstracts of Intelligence.
- Part III—Central Provinces Police Abstracts of Intelligence.
- Part IV—Reports on the Native Indian Newspapers in the Bombay Presidency.

Each of the Parts begins with the Editor's introductory note printed in italics. The documents in each Part are arranged in a chronological order. In determination of the chronological order the date of dispatch has been taken as basis except in the case of the *Bombay Congress Bulletin* and other newsletters. In the case of these newsletters the date of their being forwarded to Government by the Police Commissioner has been taken as the basis of classification, irrespective of the date of their issue.

Footnotes have been appropriately added to enable the user of this volume to appreciate the role of concerned person or the event in question. The user, it is believed, would find them informative and helpful in further research.

The next period—a crucial period—of the Civil Disobedience Movement from October 1930 to April 1933 will be covered in the next Volume No. XII. The highlights of this Volume will be the Round Table Conference, Gandhi-Irwin Pact, resumption of the Movement and arrest of leaders on 4 January 1932, the proclamation of Ordinances, etc.

I am thankful to the Director General of Police, Maharashtra State , Commissioner of Police, Bombay ; Director of Maharashtra State Archives ; and Director of the National Archives of India, New Delhi for releasing the necessary documents and records but for which this Volume would not have seen the light of the day.

I shall be failing in my duty if I do not express my gratitude to Dr. P. N. Chopra, Shri D. B. Karnik, Dr. A. P. Jamkhedkar and Dr. Y. M. Pathan, members of the Maharashtra District Gazetteers Editorial Board who scrutinised the material and made some useful suggestions.

The collection of material from countless papers was a tremendous task. However the same was achieved with the help of Deputy Editor Shri S. K. Khilare and Assistant Research Officers Sarvashri S. S. Gaikwad, R. S. Urade, R. S. Kumbhar and Smt. S. M. Kelkar. I was also assisted at different stages of the work by Joint Editor Dr. V. N. Gurav ; Research Officers Shri P. N. Narkhede, Mrs. M. S. Modikhane and Shri N. R. Patil: and Assistant Research Officers Smt. N. S. Alawani, Sarvashri K. Z. Raut. D. J. Nawadkar, V. B. Sangrulkar, R. R. Hanwatkar and the Administrative Officer Shri P. S. Khobrekar. I am thankful to all of them.

Shri P. S. More, Director, Government Printing and Stationery; and Shri K. S. Banhatti, Manager, Government Press and Book Depot, Nagpur and other staff of the Press also deserve many thanks for expeditious printing of this Volume.

Bombay
2 October 1990.

K. K. CHAUDHARI
Executive Editor and Secretary

ABBREVIATIONS

A. I. C. C.	All India Congress Committee
BB & CI Rly.	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
B. P. C. C.	Bombay Provincial Congress Committee
C. I. D.	Criminal Investigation Department
C. P.	Commissioner of Police
C. P. & B.	Central Provinces and Berar
C. P. C	Criminal Procedure Code
C. W. C.	Congress Working Committee
D. C. P.	Deputy Commissioner of Police
D. I. G.	Deputy Inspector General of Police
G. I. P.	Great Indian Peninsula Railway
I. P. C.	Indian Penal Code
M. P. C. C.	Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee
P. C.	Police Constable
R. I.	Rigorous Imprisonment
R. T. C.	Round Table Conference
S. I.	Simple Imprisonment

LIST OF PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF OFFICE

Secretary of State for India	Sir Wedgewood Ben
Viceroy of India	Ford Irwin
Home Member, Govt of India	M. H. Haig
Governor of Bombay	Sir Frederick Hugh Sykes
Governor of Central Provinces and Berar	Sir Montagu Butler
Home Secretary, Govt. of Bombay	G. F. S. Collins
Commissioner of Police, Bombay	P. Kelly (up to May 1930) D. Healy (from June 1930)

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE: A CRUSADE

Mahatma Gandhi's continental campaign of Civil Disobedience against the imperial Government in India was by far the most formidable challenge to British authority in India. Unprecedented as it was, the movement challenged the Government's moral authority and its power to control its subjects. Even the Viceroy of India, Ford Irwin had to admit, "Most of my thought at the moment is concentrated upon Gandhi. I wish I fell sure what the right way to deal with him is". The Viceroy was caught in the horns of a dilemma : he could neither arrest Gandhiji without serious consequences, nor could allow the spread of the movement throughout the country under the Mahaima's inspiration. Irwin's Director of Public Information later pointed out : the Viceroy faced "a desperate dilemma". He was trying for a successful Round Table Conference to solve India's problem. The immediate arrest of Gandhiji would have hampered these efforts. Gandhiji himself put Irwin's dilemma as under : "The Government's plight is that of the serpent which has swallowed a rat. It would find it hard to resort to either course of action allowing me to remain out or putting me behind the bars".

Gandhiji evoked a tremendous popular admiration which was never before enjoyed by any Indian. His role in Indian politics was extraordinary, when seen against the barriers to national leadership created by regional divisions and communal tensions, and by the lack of proper mass media.

A correct evaluation of Civil Disobedience Movement can be made from the following quotation :

"MAHATMA GANDHI embarked upon the Civil Disobedience Movement with a sense of spiritual exaltation, guided not by reason but by inner inspiration. He proclaimed the struggle as a holy war, a fight to the finish from which there could be no retreat, and possibly his own 'last chance'. It was this movement which was a crowning point in terms, both of the establishment of his absolute but exalted leadership and of the universal acceptance of the preaching of truth, non-violence, fearless defiance of evil and Swadeshism. Even the wider world also watched the satyagraha experiment with inquisitiveness as to whether the Mahatma could score victory through truth and non-violence or would prove to be a political twister. Judged through this angle, the movement turned out to be a grand saga of stoic determination and peaceful resistance against the mighty power on earth....It was an effort towards the moral regeneration of society and the foundation of a new political order".¹

¹ K. K. Chaudhati, *Maharashtra and Indian Freedom Struggle*, (Government of Maharashtra, Bombay, 1985,), p.79.

Bombay Presidency was in the forefront of the movement from the very beginning. Bombay city, which had played a vital role during the Rowlatt Satyagraha, the Non-Co-operation Movement (and later the Quit India Movement), was in the vanguard throughout Civil Disobedience. Bombay's part in the movement was a model for the rest of India. The thrust of the movement was so powerful that the Governor of Bombay, Ford Sykes argued with Ford Irwin that the policy of treating Civil Disobedience in Bombay Presidency, and Bombay City particularly, should not be uniform throughout India and that it could not be dealt under the ordinary laws. The Bombay Government told the Government of India that it considered the ordinary law insufficient to check violation of the salt law, non-payment of land revenue, and picketing of liquor shops and British goods shops. They insisted that Government must act swiftly to check the violation of laws and progress of the movement, to protect the Government's prestige and to support the supporters of Government. The Bombay Government also pressed for more executive powers against the movement and for further assistance from Delhi.

The movement was certainly intense in Bombay, Gujarat, Pune, the coastal districts of Maharashtra, and even the interior parts in the province. Outside the Bombay Presidency, the only provinces where the movement gained momentum were Bengal, Madras and the U. P. In C. P. and Berar the Salt Satyagraha was much less intense, while Civil Disobedience was observed by violation of the forest laws. The movement aroused little enthusiasm and swiftly degenerated into a farce in Punjab, and Delhi showed little interest. Assam and Orissa also did not show active interest in the movement. Just as C. P. and Berar's emphasis was on Forest Satyagraha, so in Bihar Dr. Rajendra Prasad and the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee laid emphasis on local issues, such as, the Chaukidari tax, land revenue, etc.

GENESIS OF THE MOVEMENT

" On 14 February, the All-India Congress Committee at Ahmedabad gave Gandhiji and his followers full powers to initiate Civil Disobedience wherever and in whatever manner they chose. All Congressmen were to adhere to complete non-violence, notwithstanding any provocation. Boycott of law courts and schools was also recommended. In pursuance to the " charter of freedom ", as Gandhiji termed it, which was given to him by the Working Committee, he wrote to the Viceroy to concede the substance of independence immediately, failing which a mass movement was contemplated. On hearing from the Viceroy's private secretary to the contrary, Gandhiji set out from Sabarmati to the Dandi beach on 12 March, where he proposed to make salt in defiance of the salt laws.

" The inauguration of Civil Disobedience is an important landmark in the history of Bombay. The advent of the movement generated a polarisation of political, economic and social forces in the city. Civil Disobedience along with the devastating Great Depression affected Bombay with great severity. Unemployment incidental to depression was a significant political factor because the labour force was highly volatile.

The volatility was built up from years of inflation, recession, wage cuts and retrenchment. The Government had failed to solve the city's pressing social problems. Hence Civil Disobedience also brought in its trail an element of violence. Secondly, it also brought with it boycott of foreign firms and goods, while Government and industrialists vociferously propagated that Civil Disobedience had intensified the evil effects of the depression. The Congress had a ready audience for the view that Government's fiscal policy was the root of the depression, amongst the marketeers and the middle class society. It is, therefore, particularly necessary to furnish a rather comprehensive narration of the ominous Civil Disobedience Movement in Bombay¹.

Gandhiji's choice of violation of the salt law as a symbol of Civil Disobedience was a superbly ingenious choice since condemnation of a tax on a necessity of life imposed by an alien Government was sure to serve as a mass rallying cry and to rouse sympathy in England and America. Just as salt had a publicity value and economic significance, it had also a low violence potential. Hence its choice as a symbol of injustice. The world economic depression, which had caused a catastrophic fall in the prices of agricultural produce and in employment, was another significant factor in the satyagraha campaign. Gandhiji had already tested public temper by seeking response to the pledge of Independence by celebrating 26 January 1930 as Independence Day. It was intended to declare that we will be satisfied with nothing less than Complete Independence, Puma Swaraj, as distinct from Dominion Status. It was a proclamation of "the inalienable right of the Indian people to have freedom and to enjoy the fruits of their toil and have the necessities of life, so that they may have full opportunities of growth". In pursuance of the "charter of freedom", as Gandhiji termed it, he wrote to the Viceroy to concede the substance of Independence immediately, failing which a mass movement was to be inaugurated. On hearing from the Viceroy's private secretary to the contrary, Gandhiji launched on the Dandi march.

The first phase of the Civil Disobedience Movement, the Salt Satyagraha, began with Gandhiji's marathon march on a 240 mile route from Sabarmati to Dandi on 12 March 1930. This historic walkathon was a dramatic prelude designed not just to publicise Gandhiji's appeal for Civil Disobedience but to educate the people in the struggle for freedom with a religious zeal, as a pilgrimage rather than political gesture. The Collector of Ahmedabad noted the religious aura which surrounded the Dandi march, as Gandhiji's followers kept quoting the Gospels and singing holy songs. The Collector compared Mahatmaji with Jesus Christ setting to go to Jerusalem².

Gandhiji, who led the satyagraha in person, designed the march not merely to publicise his appeal for Civil Disobedience but to educate Indians, and particularly villagers, in the qualities essential for true

¹. K. K. Chaudhari *History of Bombay : Modern Period* (Gazetteers Department, Government of Maharashtra, Bombay, 1987), p. 190.

². K. K. Chaudhari, *Maharashtra and Indian Freedom Struggle*, pp. 80-81.

Swaraj. The satyagrahis used to sleep in the open and eat the simplest food. All they asked of villagers was the raw food, a clean resting and washing place, and information about human and animal population, Khadi and spinning work, land revenue demand and salt consumption in villages on the way. No servants were allowed, no luxuries. There were no lengthy speeches, Gandhiji spoke briefly about the cruel taxation, Khadi, cow-protection, untouchability, temperance and regeneration of the Indian society to make itself worthy of Swaraj.

Gandhiji reached Dandi on 5 April 1930. The following morning he bathed in the sea and then picked up a handful of salt and mud in violation of the salt laws. This was signal for a nation-wide campaign of Civil Disobedience. Very disciplined batches of satyagrahis then filled up pots and pans of sea water and boiled it to extract salt. There was not much of salt as it had been destroyed by Government employees. The Satyagraha movement was simultaneously inaugurated at Vile Parle in Bombay on the same morning (6 April). The inauguration of the movement coincided with the anniversary of the Rowlatt Satyagraha of 1919.

Gandhiji had nominated Jamnalal Bajaj as the first "dictator" of Bombay. The Civil Disobedience Committee under Bajaj performed the inaugural of the movement at Vile Parle, with elaborate preparations. The chief architects of the movement in Bombay and Maharashtra were Jamnalal Bajaj, K. F. Nariman, Goculbhai Bhatt, Kishorelal Mashruwala, Shankarrao Deo, G. V. Ketkar, Vasudev Vithal Dastane, Dr. V. N. Athalye, S. D. Jawadekar and Anant Vasudeo Sahastrabuddhe. The Maharashtra Civil Disobedience Committee, with headquarters at Pune, under the presidentship of Shankarrao Deo, mobilised mass support to the Civil Disobedience at Vile Parle. Several batches of Congress satyagrahis from almost all districts of Western Maharashtra participated in the Salt Satyagraha at Vile Parle. Many of them from Thane, Raigad, Pune, Satara, Jalgaon and Ahmadnagar districts came to Bombay on foot. It were Shankarrao Deo and S. D. Jawadekar who had enthused the satyagrahis with an unflinching determination to confront the Government with the Gandhian way of fighting against tyranny.

The satyagrahis started with prayers in the serene atmosphere at Juhu-Vile Parle in the morning of 6 April. They manufactured edible salt by boiling sea water in cement pans. "It was a grand spectacle to see. Men, women and children brought water and prepared salt, the salt symbolic of India's independence. The inaugural ceremony was so successful that the bureaucracy, in spite of orders of the Viceroy to the contrary, could not but arrest and sentence Jamnalal, Mashruwala, K. F. Nariman (President of the BPCC) and Bhatt to two years' rigorous imprisonment. Kasturba Gandhi and Janakidevi Bajaj were camping in the Vile Parle chhavani till it was declared unlawful in August 1930. They inspired ladies to participate in the operation. Hundreds of ladies broke their traditional seclusion and came on the battlefield."¹

¹, K. K. Chaudhari, *Maharashtra and Indian Freedom Struggle*, p. 81.

The Salt Satyagraha was more intense in the Bombay Presidency than any other province. The main source of salt supply in this region was sea salt made in the salt works owned or leased out by the Government, the main works being at Dharasana, Chharvada and Wadala. As soon as the Satyagraha started the salt department destroyed natural salt formations. Hence the popular method of violation of law was boiling sea water or water containing brine. The satyagrahis used to boil water in big pans. In order to prevent police destruction of this endeavour, the Congressmen surrounded the operation by several rings of volunteers with tightly linked arms. At times 25 to 30 rings of satyagrahis surrounded the salt works. Some of the rings were formed by women and strong youngmen. It was an extremely prolonged and exasperating task for the police to break through these rings of volunteers.

Some salt was smuggled from Goa and Princely States on the coast. The sale of contraband salt was quite large.

—Editor.

SELECT INDEX

- Abdul Gafoor, 1023
Abdul Hamid, 115
Abdul Karim, 1023
Abdul Majid, 410, 533, 563
Abdul Rahman Sulaiman Mitha, 533, 554, 558
Abdul Rashid, 547
Abdul Rauf, 639
Abdul Razzak, 933, 974
Abdul Rehman, 484
Abdul Sakur, 492
Abdul Wahab, 922
Abdulla Rahimtulla, 636, 649, 703, 837
Abhyankar, C. V., 693
Abhyankar, J. P., 577
Abhyankar, M. V., 900, 911, 927
Abhyankar, Waman Vishnu, 791
Abidali Jafferbhai, 15, 16, 17, 79
Acharekar, R. H., 222
Acharekar, R. K., 187, 307, 546
Acharya, Narayan Gajanan, 828
Acharya, T. L., 568
Acharya, Wasudeo P., 813, 825
Adhikari, Ramchandra Vishwanath, 702
Agarkar, Sitaram, 948
Agarwal, Sukhdeo, 1028
Ahmad Saeed, 161, 184, 190
Ajinkya, N. A., 471
Akhtar Ali Khan, 914
Akut, Vasudeo Bapuji, 578, 650
Ali Bahadurkhan, 188
Ali, J. A., 674
Ali, Maulana Mahomed, 75, 120
Ali, Maulana Shaukat, 213, 230
Ali, Syed Noor, 436
Altekar, S. K., 308, 629
Alva, Joachim, 267
Amalnerkar, R. D., 630
Ambadas, 997
Ambedkar, Dr. B. R., 469, 558, 582
- Cassum Amboskar, Dr. Ramchandra, 630
Ambulkar, Pandharinath, 938
Amin, Shankarlal, 25
Amrutkar, N. G., 967
Ane, M. S., 389, 921, 938
Ane, Dr. Y. S., 998, 1009
Ansari, Dr., 1022
Antone, Philip, 71, 191
Antrolikar, Dr. K. B., 601, 645, 768
Apte, Moreshwar Ganesh, 948
Apte, Pandurang Shridhar, 624
Apte, S. A., 487
Apte, Vishnu Ganesh, 592, 718
Ardeshir, Dadabhai, 801
Ardeswar, Vithalrao, 954
Atavnekar, W. V., 803
Athavle, Dr. Vasudev Vinayak, 583, 703
Athawale, Balwant Mukund, 937
Atikar, V. V., 731, 752
Avari, Manchershah 145
Azad, Abul Kalam, 355, 827
Babrekar, D. S., 546, 559
Bachchu Maharaj, 949
Badhai, Bajirao, 1042
Badhai, Sakharam, 1034
Bairagi, Sitaramdas Tikamdas, 577, 595
Bajaj, Jamnalal, 12, 56, 576, 877
Bajaj, Mrs. Janakibai, 695, 793
Ballal, Dr. K. H., 969
Bamangaonkar, N. R., 895, 1012
Banker, Dhirajlal, 564
Banker, Mrs. Lilavati, 272
Bapat, K. R., 969
Bapat, Purshottam Kashinath, 937
Bapat, S. V., 758
Bapat, T. S., 977
Barai, Laxmi Narayan, 921
Baravkar, Shankar Balwantrao, 833
Bari, Govind, 997

- Batliwalla, S. S., 124, 211
 Baxi, Gulabrao, 990
 Bedarkar, Daji, 942
 Bedkar, Baba, 956
 Bhagwat, Dr. A. K., 603
 Bhagwat, R. M., 704
 Bhagwat, Rambhau Ramchandra, 926, 1004
 Bhagwat, Shrikrishna Vithal, 837
 Bhajan Das, 974
 Bhandarkar, V. V., 695
 Bharucha, Burjorji F., 17, 213
 Bharuka, Chhaganlal, 962
 Bhat, A. B., 225
 Bhat, A. K., 739
 Bhat, A. R., 184, 238
 Bhat, Durgashankar, 115, 119, 301
 Bhat, Gopinath Haribhau, 827
 Bhat, Ramchandra, 522
 Bhat, Mrs. Yashodabai, 729, 752
 Bhate, Velji Kanji, 685
 Bhatkhande, 1040 Bhat, Dhirajlal, 500
 Bhatt, G. D., 576
 Bhave, Trimbak Ramchandra, 683
 Bhave, Vinoba, 878, 893, 944
 Bhave, V. M., 699
 Bhesania, Miss Freni, 225, 261, 269
 Bhide, Amritrao, 1027
 Bhide, Baburao, 588
 Bhide, Mrs. Laxmibai, 14
 Bhide, R. C, 847
 Bhide, R. G., 721, 819
 Bhoge, R. D., 721
 Bhoinder, Dr. R. N., 704
 Bhojraj, Dr. G. G., 939, 991
 Bhola, Harichand, 924
 Bhole, C. B., 710
 Bhopatkar, B. B., 858
 Bhopatkar, L. B., 47, 589
 Bhopi, D. R., 1009
 Bhosle, Dr., 443
 Bhosle, Madhavrao, 749
 Bhumgara, 139, 148
 Bhutekar, Dr. G. B., 748, 829
 Birla, Ghanshyamdas, 412
 Biyani, Brijalal, 886, 897, 950, 990
 Bochare, V. V., 711, 721, 759
 Bokhare, 974
 Bokil, M. V., 641
 Borkar, Keshav, 168, 374, 456
 Borwankar, Bhikaji Vithal, 838
 Brelvi, Syed Abdulla, 161, 454
 Bukhari, Syed Attaullah, 90, 120, 739
 Bukhari, Sayed Ullasha, 653
 Captain, Goshiben, 522, 560
 Captain, Goshup, 145
 Captain, Mrs. Perin, 15, 17, 143
 Chafeker, J. H., 471
 Chandan, Paramanand, 148
 Chandan, Vithaldas Vallabhdas, 112
 Chandulal Kalidas, 136
 Chattopadhyaya, Mrs. Kamaladevi, 16, 21, 37, 61, 100
 Chaturbhuj, Ratilal, 743, 992
 Chaubal, V. V., 923
 Chaudhari, A. S., 1033
 Chaudhari, Bhagwan Janu, 683
 Chaudhari, Dhanaji Nana, 549
 Chaudhari, Mrs. Kaveribai, 841
 Chaudhari, Krishnaji Narhar, 586, 699
 Chavan, D. B., 436
 Chavan, P. B., 175
 Chepe, B. G., 914
 Chhagla, Hussain, 413
 Chhagla, M. C, 561
 Chhatre, Miss, 505
 Chikkerur, R. B, 832, 846
 Chitale, G. K., 714, 755
 Chitale, G. R., 863
 Chitale, Dr. Vinayak Bapuji, 711
 Chitnis, Dr. G. Y., 553
 Choksey, Dr., 23 37, 41, 121
 Choksey, Prof. Rustom Dosabhoy, 225
 Choksi, N. N., 238
 Cholkar, Dr., 903, 1038
 Chotani, Mia Mahomed, 161
 Chowkar, V. B., 771
 Chudiwala, Sheoraj, 935

- Cooverji Keshavji, 23
 Cowasji Jahangir, 235
 Coyaji, Minu, 204, 214
 Cuckoo, Chandrikaben, 222
 Dadachandji, Dr. K. K., 490
 Dadashiwai, Janardhan, 1024
 Dahanukar, M. L., 665
 Dalal, Baburao, 969
 Dalal, Jayant, 191
 Dalal, Kashinathrao, 935
 Dalal, Ratan, 345
 Dalal, Veeranna Jangam, 998
 Dalsukh Gujerati, 1035
 Damle, Mrs. Anandibai, 956, 997
 Damle, D. M., 1033
 Dandekar, Dr. L. R., 695
 Dandekar, M. D., 212
 Dange, Mrs. Ushabai, 291, 541
 Dangre, Rajaram, 953
 Darda, Sonchand, 964, 997
 Das, Mahesh, 888
 Das, Narsingh, 962
 Dastane, V. V., 703, 779
 Dastur, H. P., 234
 Datar, H. Mahadeo, 917
 Datar, M. G., 979
 Date, Dattopant, 955
 Date, Raghunath Savlaram, 699
 Dave, D. M., 650
 Dave, D. R., 731
 Davre, V. B., 595, 658, 826
 Dayal, Shivjibhai, 559
 Deo, Dattatraya Tukaram, 752
 Deo, Gangadharrao, 1003
 Deo, Gopal, 1027
 Deo, Shankarrao D., 578, 608, 703
 Deo, S. S., 585
 Deo, Vinayak Trimbak, 582
 Deo, Vinnayak Tukaram, 753
 Deodhar, P. K., 804
 Deogirikar, T. R., 588, 604
 Deoji, Nanji Premji, 142
 Deokar, V. Y., 839
 Deotale, 899, 1029
 Desai, Batuk T., 202, 238
 Desai, Bhulabhai J., 63, 162, 561
 Desai, Chandulal Vrajalal, 651
 Desai, Dadubhai, 185
 Desai, D. B., 413
 Desai, D. H., 710
 Desai, Ganpatishankar N., 17, 20,
 33
 Desai, Gopalrao Anandrao, 578
 Desai, Jaisukhalal K., 705
 Desai, K. A., 482, 531
 Desai, Manibhai Gopalji, 136, 142
 Desai, M. M., 546
 Desai, N. S., 361, 396
 Desai, R. V., 931
 Deshmukh, Aba, 942
 Deshmukh, Achyutrao, 931
 Deshmukh, Baburao, 925
 Deshmukh, Balwatvtrao, 954, 994
 Deshmukh, B. S., 697
 Deshmukh, D. K., 1023
 Deshmukh, Govind, 1018
 Deshmukh, Krishnarao, 928, 973
 Deshmukh, Laxmanrao, 973, 1025
 Deshmukh, Manikrao, 1031
 Deshmukh, Motiram, 1035
 Deshmukh, Nilkanthrao, 878, 909,
 968
 Deshmukh, Punjabrao, 923, 941
 Deshmukh, Rajeshwarrao, 931
 Deshmukh, Ramrao, 879, 915, 991
 Deshmukh, T. N., 958
 Deshmukh, Vinayakrao, 916
 Deshpande, Achyutrao, 916, 942
 Deshpande, A. K., 577
 Deshpande, D. V., 512, 943
 Deshpande, G. A., 691, 773, 869
 Deshpande, G. H., 577
 Deshpande, Ganesh Pandurang, 629
 Deshpande, H. W., 916
 Deshpande, Manohar, 919
 Deshpande, N. H., 184
 Deshpande, N. G., 929
 Deshpande, Purushottam Nilkanth,
 709
 Deshpande, S. H., 600
 Deshpande, S. K., 929

- Deshpande, S. V., 71, 396, 568
 Deshpande, Satyabhamabai, 988
 Deshpande, Shridhar Abaji, 693
 Deshpande, Shiram, 967
 Deshpande, Mrs. Vatsala, 693
 Dev, J. R., 202, 261
 Dewawalla, Chhaganlal, 695
 Dhanji Pasu, 185
 Dhanshetti, Mallappa, 1062, 1066
 Dhaole, G. D., 902, 977, 999
 Dharmadhikari, S. T., 911, 918, 983
 Dharamsy Madhavji, 200
 Dheer, R. D., 772, 782, 788
 Dhotre, Shivaji, 919
 Dhunichand, Lala, 356
 Dhurandhar, B. R., 187, 201
 Dickinson, Miss Ida, 179, 505
 Dighe Dattatraya Laxman, 216
 Dinshaw, B., 208
 Divekar, D. V., 731, 846
 Diwakar, K. B., 639
 Diwan Manohar, 913
 Dixit, Umashankar, 282, 289, 530
 Dongre, Murlidhar Narayan, 835
 Dongre, R. V., 954
 Dosani Laxmiben, 14
 Dube, Badri Prasad, 962
 Dudhane, S. T., 951
 Durbar Gopaldas, 26
 Durgadutt, 131
 Durve, V. M., 804
 Dutt, Laxman Chunilal, 843
 Ekbote, 964
 Elkunchawar, D. N., 998
 Erunza, Jamnadas C, 432, 457
 Fadnavis, Kashirao, 932
 Farkade, Yadorao, 923, 1000
 Fatarpekar, Ganpat Shamrao, 201
 Firodia, Kundanmal Sobhachand,
 728
 Francis Pereira, 695
 Fule, Baburao, 760
 Gadekar, D. G., 841
 Gadgil, N. V., 580, 604
 Gadre, R. H., 825
 Gaikwad, S. A., 541
 Gaikwad, Vinayak, 481
 Gandhi, Appaji, 946
 Gandhi, Kantilal, 817
 Gandhi, Mrs. Kasturbi, 448 795,
 828, 841
 Gandhi, Manecklal, 202, 212
 Gandhi, M. K., 62, 69, 83
 Gandhi, Sushila, 915
 Garud, Gopalrao, 236
 Garud, Keshav Ramchandra, 835,
 856
 Gatne, Raghunath Anant, 701
 Gavankar, S. K., 726
 Ghagre, Baburao Hiroji, 430, 441
 Ghanekar, Nilu Waman, 613
 Ghanekar, Pandharinath Waman,
 581
 Gharpure, D. R., 20, 33, 555
 Ghate, Manohar, 1029
 Ghate, S. V., 238
 Ghatwai, N. M., 881, 899, 952
 Ghatwai, S. S., 932
 Ghodekar, Mrs. Yamunabai, 103,
 456, 492
 Ghurya, Keshavrao, 232
 Girolkar, Shankarsingh, 963
 Godbole, Atmaram, 187, 202
 Godbole, D. V., 693
 Godbole, Haribhau R., 750, 758
 Godbole, Madhavrao, 277, 731
 Godbole, Ramchandra Vishnu, 689
 Godse, Y. K., 347, 350
 Gokhale, Mrs. Avantikabai, 12, 88,
 333
 Gokhale, D. V., 597
 Gokhale, Narayan Krishna, 582
 Gokhale, P. V., 654
 Gokhale, S. V., 918, 1001
 Gokhale, Vithal Vasudev, 699, 836
 Gokhale, W. G., 585
 Gole, G. B., 273
 Gole, P. B., 887, 990
 Gondhale, D. R., 696
 Gondhalekar, Babarao, 1004, 1023
 Gondhalekar, V. R., 949
 Gore, Mrs. Janaki, 629

- Gore, N. G., 731, 751
 Gosavi, M. R., 582
 Gour, Dr. M. H., 176, 217, 286
 Govindlal Shivilal, 820, 846
 Govind Singh, 981.
 Gujar, Mangu Babhuta, 851
 Gunjal, H. R., 625
 Gunjal, N. R., 760, 776, 854
 Gupta, Seth Mannalal, 924
 Gupta, Subeshchandra, 853
 Gupte, B. M., 788
 Gupte, D. R., 680
 Gupte, Kedar, 486
 Gazdar, M. D., 457
 Hakim Fazli Rahim, 187
 Hakim Muhammad Yunus, 187
 Halai, W. T., 402
 Halwai, Laxman Mahadeo, 712
 Hardikar, Dr. N. S., 358, 783
 Hari, B. M., 711
 Harilal Gordhandas, 136
 Harkare, N. S., 937
 Harolikar, V. B., 640
 Harshe, R. G., 669
 Hartalkar, Y. B., 638
 Hashmat Ali, 168, 187
 Hasrat Mohani, 115, 120
 Hedgewar, Dr., 998, 1000
 Hifz-ur-Rehman, 128, 278
 Hirachand Devchand, 236
 Hire, Ramchandra Balwant, 579,
 586
 Hormusjee, B., 158
 Ibrahim, Munshi Muhammad, 217,
 314
 Inamdar, G. R., 754
 Iyer, Ekambaram, 206
 Iyer, Nilkanth, 238
 Iyer, Parmeshwaram, 136
 Iyer, R. Krishna, 121
 Iyer, S. K., 325
 Jadhav, Prof. G. M., 431
 Jadhav, K. T., 752
 Jadhav, Ramchandra Rakhmaji, 833
 Jadhav, T. S., 645
 Jagtap, Mansing, 443, 553
 Jairajani, Chhotalal, 136
 Jairajani, V. V., 31, 518
 Jairamdas Daulatram, 382
 Jaju, R. G., 581, 645
 Jaju, Vallabh Das, 935, 1004
 Jalit, Baliram, 1017
 Jambhekar, R. M., 329, 559
 Jamnadas Dwarkadas, 57, 91
 Jani, V. P., 330, 351
 Jatkar, B. H., 955, 997
 Javdekar, S. D., 647, 703
 Javeri, Mohanlal Hemchand, 137
 Javeri, Vrashabhadas 708, 841
 Jawadekar, Y. V., 717
 Jayakar, M. R., 512
 Jhabvala, Nosheerwan, 198
 Jinnah, M. A., 561
 Jivandas Dwarkadas, 200
 Jog, Martand P., 1016
 Joglekar, Mrs. Anandbai, 593, 824
 Joglekar, Madhavrao, 1036
 Joglekar, Parashrant Chintaman,
 987
 Johri, C. B., 45, 98, 121
 Joshi, A. G., 746
 Joshi, Balkrishna Ramchandra, 690
 Joshi, Bhaurao, 961
 Joshi, Chintaman, 932.
 Joshi, Dattatraya Ragho, 945
 Joshi, Mrs. Durgabai, 1011, 1027
 Joshi, Ganpatrao, 936
 Joshi, G. S., 681, 752
 Joshi, Hari Anant, 699
 Joshi, Haribhau, 955
 Joshi, H. K., 997
 Joshi, H. M., 593
 Joshi, Jinabhai P., 115, 147, 169
 Joshi, Laxman Balarao, 850
 Joshi, Mahadeo Krishnaji, 659
 Joshi, N. V., 706
 Joshi, Rambhau, 955, 997
 Joshi, Dr. R. B., 704
 Joshi, Shankar Parashram, 585
 Joshi, S. M., 656
 Joshi, Shankar Vishnu, 929
 Joshi, Shankar Waman, 677

- Joshi, Mrs. Tehmina, 318, 540
 Joshi, T. G., 915, 991
 Joshi, Vasudeo Hari, 541
 Joshi Vishwanath Narayan, 556
 Joshi, V. L., 460
 Joshi, Waman Narayan, 850
 Joshi, Wamanrao, 933, 945
 Joshi, Yeshwant Bhikaji, 822
 Kabadi, Sunder P., 512
 Kabadi, Waman P., 163, 465, 492
 Kaduskar, Bhika Nana, 701
 Kalantri, Kanayalal, 296
 Kalar, Hiralal Dhanpatsao, 1028
 Kale, Mrs. Anusayabai, 1018
 Kale, Dattatraya Ganesh, 697
 Kale, Ratanlal, 924, 991
 Kale, Dr. R. S., 704
 Kale, Y. M., 879
 Kalekar, Laxman Ramchandra, 794
 Kalicharan, 1028
 Kalyani, Babu, 436
 Kamargaonkar, Keshav Govind, 805
 Kamdar, Jayantilal M., 570
 Kamdar, M. M., 46, 50
 Kamdar, Mrs. Ramibai, 289, 459
 Kanade, D. L., 952, 1025
 Kandalkar, G. L., 314, 443
 Kandalkar, P. T., 559
 Kane, D. K., 919
 Kanhere. Kusumbai, 843
 Kanitkar, G. N., 580, 626
 Kanitkar, M. J., 958
 Kanitkar, R. A., 931
 Kanthi Govind Shankar, 218
 Kapadia, G. P., 704
 Kapadia, Gunvantlal Vrajlal, 190
 Kapadia, Homi, 198
 Kapadia, Suganchand, 943
 Kapoor, S. N., 238
 Kara, Maniben, 184, 704
 Karandikar, J. S., 693
 Karandikar, R. V., 949, 1009
 Karbhai, M. M., 852
 Karmarkar, Purushottam Waman, 838
 976,
- Karnik, Shantaram Jagannath, 839
 Karnik, V. B., 568
 Karve, Balkrishna Kashinath, 690
 Kasabi, Kamal Jamal, 766
 Kasar, Maruti, 761
 Kaskar, Motiram Hirji, 856
 Kasuri, Mahomed Ali, 558.
 Kathe, Mohanraj Ganesh, 595
 Katrak, K. N., 506
 Katrak, Dr. N. N., 557
 Kaur, Mrs. Harnam, 403
 Kavishvar, Sardul Singh, 12
 Kazi Mohamed Yusuf Mahmudmiya, 638
 Kedar, T. J., 968
 Kedia, Shivramdas, 234
 Kela, Motilal, 932
 Kelkar, N. C, 590, 854
 Kelkar, R. P., 1041
 Kelkar, Vinayak Trimbak, 830
 Kesho Shaligram, 967
 Ketkar, G. V., 582, 778
 Khadilkar, Bandu Ganesh, 715
 Khadilkar, Dr. Dattatraya B., 650, 797
 Khadilkar, Krishnaji Prabhakar, 153, 754
 Khadilkar, Narayan Dattatraya, 628
 Khadilkar, P. H., 793
 Khadilkar, R. K., 731, 855
 Khadilkar, Y. K., 550
 Khale, Vasant, 361
 Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, 275
 Khan, Ali Bahadur, 13
 Khan, Samiulla, 1032
 Khandwalla, 175
 Khandwalla, Mrs. Kantaben, 213, 418, 530
 Khandwani, Haji Fateh Mohamed Yusuf, 190
 Khanolkar, Laxman Govind, 250
 Khaparde, B. G., 986, 1042
 Khare, Dr. N. B., 585, 983
 Khatri, Ahmed Siddiq, 220
 Khatri, Govindrao, 935

- Khatri, Ratanlal, 926
 Kher, Balvantrao G., 41, 582
 Khaokle, Keshav, 1035
 Khushalchand, Sheth, 891, 1016
 Khwaja Baba, 1028
 Kinare, Rajaram Damodar, 837
 Kishan Lal, 886
 Kishorelal Hiralal, 835
 Kitkule, Vithalrao, 949
 kolhatkar, A. B., 95, 450
 Kolhe, M. P., 1004
 Koli, V. R., 711
 komti, Krishna, 994 Koppikar, D. A., 431
 Korde, V. R., 896, 1012
 Kosambi, Dharmanand, 188, 485, 872
 Koshti, Pandurang, 1013
 Kothare, Dr. A. P., 437, 872
 Kothari, Manilal, 1047
 Kothari, Dr. Sadashiv Shankar, 759
 Kothe kar, G. N., 927
 Koti, Laxman, 1027
 Koti, Nanasaheb, 930
 Kaur, Dr., 532
 Kripalani, Acharya J. B., 76
 Krishnarao, 1004
 Krishna Swami, 925
 Krishna Tukaram, 833
 Kshire, S., 585
 Kubde, 1000
 Kulkarni, A. H., 523
 Kulkarni, D. B., 579
 Kulkarni, Gurunath Appaji, 820
 Kulkarni, G. S., 696
 Kulkarni, K. V., 667
 Kulkarni, Naryan Govind, 612
 Kulkarni, P. D., 1032
 Kulkarni, S. H., 633
 Kulkarni, Dr. S. K., 629
 Kulkarni, Vishwanath Ganesh, 580, 599, 644
 Kunte, D. K., 741
 Kunte, Mrs. Gangubai, 793
 Kurhade, J. N., 940
 Kuvlekar, Satyabhamabai, 968
 Lad, Narayan Laxman, 795
 Lad, Sakharam Laxman, 563
 Lalimohan Jamnadas, 188
 Lalji Naranji, 130, 1057
 Lele, Dwarkanath, 932
 Lele, J. V., 593
 Lele, P. R., 337, 457
 Limaye, D. K., 656
 Limaye, G. L., 613
 Limaye, S. K., 642
 Limaye, V. G., 593, 682
 Lodhi, Tulsiram, 946
 Lokhande, Motiram, 925
 Lokhare, 1003
 Maganlal Nagindas, 831
 Mahadeshwar, S. B., 149, 338, 558
 Mahajan, Namdeo Ukha, 699
 Mahajan, Purshottam, 880
 Mahajan, Shripad Sadashiv, 692
 Mahajani, B. G., 839
 Mahashabde, G. B., 205
 Mahesh Das, 899, 982
 Maheshvari, B. N., 54, 91
 Mohamed Ismail, 22
 Mahmud Ali, 563
 Malaviya, Govind, 379, 827
 Malaviya, Madan Mohan, 356, 420, 813
 Malaviya, Mukund 22, 178
 Mandlik, R. N., 582
 Mane, Bhaura o, 443
 Manerikar, D. S., 593
 Manjrekar, Dr., 436
 Manjrekar, N. J., 201
 Mankikar, N. S., 201
 Mantri, Mohanlal Jagannath, 843
 Mantri, Vrishabh bhai, 827
 Marathe, B. J., 577
 Marathe, Govind Dashrath, 696
 Marathe, Narayan Gangaram, 696
 Marathe, V. D., 613
 Markande, Shankar, 908
 Maroti Ram Parashram, 925
 Marwadi, Chhaganlal, 988
 Marwadi, Chunilal, 932
 Marwadi, Hariram, 878

- Marwadi, Jaggulal, 1000
 Marwadi, Kaluram, 932
 Marwadi, Mannalal, 939
 Marwadi, Natha Ram, 942
 Marwadi, Trimbak Udechand, 679
 Mashruwala, K. G., 576
 Master Kanji Karamsey, 23
 Master, Mrs. Kapila, 492
 Master, Nagindas T., 541
 Matani, M. K., 298
 Mathuradas Tricamdas, 87
 Mavji, Harjiwandas, 127
 Mavlankar, G. V., 529
 Mehendale, G. R., 700
 Mehendale, S. B., 724
 Meherali, Yusuf, 15, 433, 471, 560
 Mehta, Balubhai Laxmidas, 849
 Mehta, Jamnadas M., 511, 545
 Mehta, Mrs. Hansa, 272, 289, 350, 782, 843
 Mehta, Manilal, 184
 Mehta, Mohanlal Makhanlal, 184
 Mehta, P. G., 683
 Mehta, Purshottam, 301
 Mehta, Mrs. Ratanben, 403
 Mehta, Mrs. Urmilaben, 490
 Mhapankar, Sadashiv, 443
 Mhaskar, D. V., 633
 Mhatre, Moreshwar, 258
 Mirza, M. B., 433
 Misar, Ramlal Kalu, 824
 Mishra, Dwarka Prasad, 877
 Modi, D.C., 278, 286
 Mody, Fardoon, 136
 Mody, Sir Homi, 243
 Mohamed, Yusuf, 142
 Mohawalla, Nur Muhammad, 136
 Mohiuddin, Kasuri, 14, 31
 Mohommad, Dr. Sayad, 734
 Mohril, B. A., 1000
 Mojawalla, Haji Nur Mahomed, 150, 546
 More, Deorao Tukaram, 820
 Muhammad Ali Bohra, 925
 Mulga, L. G., 633
 Mulji, Dullabhdas, 212
 Mulji, Lakhmidas, 22
 Mulladevi, Dr., 192
 Mulraj Karsondas, 554
 Munje, Dr. B. S., 997, 1043
 Munshi, K. M., 25, 28
 Munshi, Lilawati, 97, 145, 256
 Munshi, Ramrai, 226
 Mutha, P. M., 586
 Murzban, P. J., 235
 Nabar, Anant Sakharam, 848
 Naidu, P. M., 983
 Naidu, R. B. K.S., 968
 Naidu, Mrs. Sarojini, S4
 Naik, A. D., 623
 Naik, Devrao, 558
 Naik, S. S., 576, 793
 Naik, V. V., 837
 Nakate, R. S., 839
 Nalavde, Tukaram Keshav, 443
 Nanavati, Behram, 719
 Naoroji, Dadabhai, 197
 Naoroji, Jai, 140
 Napoo, Velji Lakhmasey, 454
 Naranji, 243
 Naravne, T. R., 154, 532
 Narayanswami, C. K., 37, 121
 Nariman, G. K., 80
 Nariman, K. F., 12, 78, 560
 Natarajan, K., 102, 709
 Nathmal, Jeshkaran, 949
 Neherkar, R. B., 333
 Nehru, Jawaharlal, 355
 Nehru, Motilal, 206, 232, 378
 Niphadkar, L. B., 41, 121
 Niyogi, Kripa Shankar 995
 Nunan, Dr., 179
 Oak, Lilabai, 888, 949
 Oak, L. K., 997
 Oak, Miss Pramilabai, 895, 949
 Oak, Miss Sitabai, 887
 Oak, P. R., 1027
 Oak, S. G., 677
 Ogle, G. A., 947
 Ozarkar, 897

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------|-------|--|
| Pachlegaonkar,
1043 | Narsingh | Baba, | Patel, Chimanlal Nagardas, 201
Patel, D. N., 804
Patel, Smt. Gangaben, 56
Patel, Gopi, 941
Patel, Govind Rupchand, 942
Patel, I. S., 98, 142
Patel, Jamshed, 148
Patel, J. K., 507
Patel, Maniben, 184
Patel, Dr. M. D., 25
Patel, Purnaji, 931
Patel, Dr. Rajaballi, 530
Patel, Rajaram Domaji, 712
Patel, Ramsing Raoji, 844
Patel, Vallabhbai J., 247, 315, 768
Patel, Vithalbhai J., 393, 418, 815
Pathak, Dalpatram, 471, 534
Pathak, Govind Trimbak, 987
Pathak, K. S., 759
Pathak, Shripat Keshav, 830
Pathak, Vithal Balwant, 694
Pathan, M. B., 602
Patil, Daulat, 851
Patil, Haribhau, 491
Patil, H. R., 805
Patil, M. G., 785
Patil, Nana Ramchandra, 826
Patil, Nathu Bhila, 578
Patil, Sakharam Bhikaji, 664
Patil, S. K., 22, 32
Patil, T. B., 423
Patil, Vithu Dadaji, 663
Paturkar, Dr. N. T., 967
Pattawala, Ambadas, 1029
Patwardhan, A. S., 707
Patwardhan, Mrs. Chandrabhaga,
1022
Patwardhan, E. S., 995
Patwardhan, G. K., 677
Patwardhan, G. S., 681
Patwardhan, Mrs. Parvatibai, 940
Patwardhan, R. S., 129
Patwardhan, Dr. S. G., 886, 960
Pendse, Lalaji, 636, 782
Pendse, R. M., 928
Penke, S. S., 946 |
| Padbidri, R.S., 121 | | | |
| Palad, G. G., 704 | | | |
| Palekar, S. D., 382 | | | |
| Palsule, Dr. G. G., 818, 847 | | | |
| Pande, Dr. B. N., 602 | | | |
| Pande, Ganpat, 1020 | | | |
| Pande, Purushottam, 1007 | | | |
| Pandit, Atmaram Bhaskar, 821 | | | |
| Pandit, Dadasaheb, 942 | | | |
| Pandit, D. G., 833, 855 | | | |
| Pandit, R. G., 915 | | | |
| Pandit, Mrs. R. S., 321 | | | |
| Pandit, Sidhanath, 541 | | | |
| Pandit, Sundarji, 676 | | | |
| Pandit, Sunderlal, 115, 378 | | | |
| Panjankar, P. S., 1000 | | | |
| Pannikar, K. C. S., 525 | | | |
| Pansare, 437 | | | |
| Panthaki, J. N., 553 | | | |
| Panthaki, N. B., 459 | | | |
| Parab, A. J., 816 | | | |
| Parab, P. A., 206 | | | |
| Paranjpe, Dr. L. V., 1038 | | | |
| Paranjpe, Shridhar Narayan, 584 | | | |
| Paranjpe, V. V., 700 | | | |
| Parashrami, D. K., 751 | | | |
| Parasnus, Dr., 897, 999 | | | |
| Pardeshi, S. S., 695 | | | |
| Paregaonkar, Shankar Govind, 619 | | | |
| Parekh, Motilal Karsandas, 828 | | | |
| Parekh, Jagmohan, 491 | | | |
| Parmeshwaram, K. A., 149 | | | |
| Parsi, Hormusji, 995 | | | |
| Parulekar, L. V., 763 | | | |
| Parulkar, K. V., 97 | | | |
| Parulkar, Y. K., 303 | | | |
| Pashankar, G. G., 818 | | | |
| Pashankar, K. G., 642, 788, 846 | | | |
| Patade, K. G., 605 | | | |
| Patankar, V. N., 121 | | | |
| Patany, Mohanlal, 583 | | | |
| Pataskar, H. V., 678 | | | |
| Patel, Bhiwa, 930 | | | |
| Patel, Gopichand, 930 | | | |

- Petroc Isaac, 716
 Phadke, K. M., 840
 Phadke, K. N., 307, 772, 858
 Phadke, Mrs. Yashoda, 858
 Phansalkar, Balwant
 841
 Phatak, Dalpatram, 471
 Phatak, Janakibai, 802
 Phulambrikar, Annasaheb, 580
 Pillai, Somsunder T., 232
 Pimparkar, Dr., 967
 Pingale, A. M., 613
 Pingle, D. Y., 611, 797
 Podar, Anandilal, 234
 Popat, N. N., 22, 500
 Powar, Govind Baliram, 929
 Powar, Vishnu Bahiru, 761
 Prabhu, A. D., 542,
 Prabhu, Dr. J. D., 175
 Prabhu, Mrs. Kamalabai, 290
 Prabhuti, Dr. Jani, 737
 Pradhan, R. G., 694
 Pratapgiri, Prof. Rammurti, 225
 Pratap, Ramdas, 174
 Pupala, S. K., 61, 178
 Purandare, V. B., 212
 Puranik, 989, 993
 Purav, Vithal Narayan, 708
 Purohit, Dr. R. M., 704
 Purshottamdas, Trikamdas, 37, 63
 Rabade, R. V., 577, 699
 Rajadhyaksha, R. G., 762
 Rajagopalachariar, 916
 Rajah, H. D., 541
 Ranade, Hari Shankar, 1009
 Ranade, K. M., 30
 Ranade, Moreshwar Ganesh, 647
 Ranadive, B. T., 428
 Ranadive, C. T., 664
 Rane, Sukabhau, 621
 Ranka, Punamchand, 918, 995
 Rao, K. R. V., 225
 Rao, V. K. V., 504
 Rathi, Ramchandra, 669
 Ratilal, Ambaram, 236
 Ratilal, Revashankar, 236
 Dattatraya,
 Rawoot, Ganesh Vishnu, 822
 Ray, P. C, 445, 854
 Regundewar, L. B., 819
 Rele, M. G., 804
 Rindani, Ganpatrai
 Shambushankar,
 814
 Ruikar, R. S., 757, 947,
 Sadanand, S., 279
 Sadaphale, N. K., 1002
 Sahasrabuddhe, Anant
 Vasudeo,
 596, 660
 Sahasrabuddhe, D. 11., 1045
 Sahasrabuddhe, K. V., 880, 937
 Sahasrabuddhe, P. G., 432
 Sahasrabuddhe, V. G., 946, 915
 Sakhale, A. R, 997
 Sakhalkar, Ramkrishna Anant, 837
 Sakhawalkar, B. M., 581
 Salam, Dr. Abdus, 14, 212, 440
 Salve, P. K., 979
 Salvi, G. L., 482, 565
 Samant, Bapuji Narayan, 848
 Samant, Rajaram, 427
 Sane, G. D., 471
 Sane, Dr. N. G., 662, 831
 Sane, Pandurang Sadashiv, 637, 654
 Sangamnerkar, Ramchandra
 M.,
 277, 374
 Sankhe, Mukund Jivan, 730
 Sant, M. D., 701
 Sapru, Sir Tej Bahadur, 512
 Saptarshi,C. M., 251
 Sarabhai, Ambalal, 243
 Saraf, Tikambliai Nathubhai, 586
 Sarangpani, Narayan
 Vinayakrao,
 970
 Sardesai, Krishnakumar, 474
 Sarhot, Vinayak Sakhararam, 837
 Sarnaik, Shankarrao, 964
 Sarottam Rajhansa, 820
 Sathe, Dr. D. D., 30, 237
 Sathe, Dr. N. G., 600
 Sattarkar, R. S., 922
 Savarkar, N. D., 37, 60
 Savarkar, V. D., 791
 Sawant, Achyut Yashwant, 755

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| Setalvad, Sir Chimanlal, 561 | Singh, Bhagwan, 929, 968 |
| Seth, Govind Das, 877, 915 | Singh, Bhikam, 943 |
| Seth, Kishan Lal, 915 | Singh, Jamiat, 159, 358, 525 |
| Seth, Manibhai, 148 | Singh, Pratap, 31, 530 |
| Seth, Narhar Gopal, 579 | Singh, Sardar Thaman, 488 |
| Shah, Ambalal, 841 | Singh, Teja, 31 |
| Shah, Chunilal Popatlal, 598 | Sirajudin, Vasi, 150 |
| Shah, K.N., 682 | Sobhani, Abdul Kadar Azad, 319 |
| Shah, K. T., 336 | Sobhani, Usman, 189 |
| Shah, M. R., 642 | Solanki, Dr. P. G., 467 |
| Shah, Popatlal Ramchandra, 580,
673 | Soman, Dr. D. B., 896, 980 |
| Shah, Virchand Panachand, 23, 120,
552 | Soman, Ramchandra Ganesh, 583 |
| Shaikh, A. A., 437 | Soman, V. K., 906, 1025 |
| Shaligram, Wasudeo, 953 | Sonalkar, Prabhakar Keshav, 844 |
| Shantilal, Kevalchand, 543 | Sonalkar, V. K., 863 |
| Sharma, Bhagwandas, 878, 908 | Sovani, S. V., 559 |
| Sharma, Biharilal, 1042 | Sumant, K. R., 577 |
| Sharma, Dwijendranath, 491 | Sundaram, V. A., 406 |
| Sharma, Gajendranath G., 24, 142 | Sundarlal, Pandit, 12, 111 |
| Sharma, Sheonarayan, 880, 1006 | Suratkar, Dr. M. M., 184, 550 |
| Sharma, Shivsharma B., 431, 697 | Surti, Muhammed Ismail, 90, 552 |
| Sharma, Sundarlal, 878 | Surve, A. N., 251 |
| Shastri, Atmaram, 951 | Surve, Balkrishna, 202 |
| Shastri, D. L., 1012 | Surve, V. R., 772 |
| Shastri, Govind Anant, 659 | Swami Anand, 238 |
| Shastri, Mahant Sitaram, 653 | Swami, Brahmanand, 23, 430 |
| Shastri, Sitaramdas, 687 | Swami, Sachchitanand, 820 |
| Shendurnikar, Sakharam
654, 809 | Swami, Sadanand, 23 |
| Sharwani, T. A. K., 357 | Swami, Shrikrishna, 942 |
| Sheth, Amritlal, 1047 | Swami, Vimalanand, 949 |
| Shevale, Shankar Ganapat, 680 | Syed, Nur Ali, 475 |
| Shinde, Govind Yeshwant, 436 | Takte, Vinayak Jayavant, 751 |
| Shinde, Mahadeo Ganapatrao, 630 | Talpade, M. N., 437 |
| Shinde, V. R., 581, 640 | Taralkar, B. N., 292, 503 |
| Shiralkar, Pandu Anna, 799 | Tawde, V. K., 350, 485 |
| Shivatarkar, Sitaram Namdev, 557 | Teli, Hirachand Bhola, 962 |
| Shrawane, Yadorao, 960 | Teli, Kisan Doma, 1034 |
| Shroff, K. R. P., 225 | Tembe, Dr. B. H., 901 |
| Shotri, B. S., 745 | Tembhekar, Narayan, 962 |
| Shukla, Dr. Bhanurai, 558 | Thakersey, Devidas Madhavji, 127 |
| Shukul, Devi Prasad, 962 | Thakore, Indrajit Govindlal, 205 |
| Silam, S. L., 187, 284 | Thakore, Kashinathsing, 695 |
| | Thakur, Bhagwan Singh, 960 |
| | Thakur, Narhar Ganesh, 758 |
| | Thakurdas, Sir Purshottamdas, 130 |
| | Thakur, S. T., 466 |

- Thatte, Parashram Vinayak, 935
 Thatte, Shridhar, 917
 Thekedar, Abdul Gafur, 188
 Thosar, Dr. N. D., 1009
 Tijare, A. R., 953, 1003, 1021
 Tikale, N. M., 750
 Tikekar, Ganapatrao, 961
 Tilak, Miss Tarabai, 279
 Tiwatne, Dattatraya Vinayak, 939
 Trilokekar, C. G., 225
 Trivedi, Balkrishna Vithaldas, 457
 Trivedi, Daulatrai, 479, 847
 Trivedi, M. S., 114
 Tulpule, H. V., 625, 641, 836
 Tyabji, Abbas, 88, 927
 Tyebjee, Husein B., 251
 Tyebji, Azim, 531
 Udgaonkar, M. B., 95, 153
 Vaghire, H. B., 658, 855
 Vaidya, Narayan Krishna, 611, 1014
 Vaidya, Dr. S. K., 251
 Vaishampayan, S. V., 850
 Vaikul, Vithal Laxman, 484
 Vakil, Manecklal H., 23, 225
 Vallabhdas, Miss Laxmi Surji, 351,
 530
 Vandrekar, D. N., 576
 Vani, H. R., 577
 Vani, Hirji Vasudeo, 484
 Varde, Shripad Mahadeo, 186
 Varerkar, B. V., 541
 Varkhedkar, Laxman Ramchandra,
 856
- Vartak, Govind Dharmaji, 813, 852
 Vaze, Govind Vithal, 740
 Veduse, Chhotalal, 721
 Velji, Khimji, 558
 Velkar, Dr. M. B., 559
 Vengasarkar, Mrs. Shantabai, 292
 Vihari, P. T., 805
 Vin, S. C, 238
 Vithaldas Bhagwandas, 167
 Vithaldas, D. Govindji, 200
 Vora, Dr. J. V., 351
 Vyas, Pannalal, 942
 Wadekar, Bhalchandra, 814
 Wadia, Dr. D. B., 704
 Wadia, Prof. P. A., 493
 Wadia, Rustom, 198
 Wadkar, Haribhau, 1011
 Wagh, C. S., 710
 Wagh, S. D., 600
 Wagh, Shankar Abaji, 697
 Wagle, Hiranath G., 190
 Walawalkar, Mahadeo Tukaram,
 718, 821
 Wanjari, Mahadeo Sadoo., 829
 Wani, C. J., 1661
 Wankhede, 1006, 1034
 Watane, S. K. 908
 Zainuddin, 888, 1000
 Ziprubuwa (S. S. Chanis), 637,
 706, 721
 Zirange, D. S. 640
 Zunzunwala, Purshottam, 925
-